Free Grammar E-Book Level 1

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Table of Contents

Welcome!

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This book teaches beginner-level grammar topics with links to grammar exercises on the website. Espresso English will publish intermediate and advanced level grammar books in the future – so sign up for the e-mails to get news about books, courses, and other products.

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- **Shayna Oliveira**
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Present Simple: Be

Positive:

I **am**	**I'm**	from Japan.
you / we / they **are**	**you're / we're / they're**	from Brazil.
he / she / it **is**	**he's / she's / it's**	from India.

Negative:

I **am not**	**I'm not**	married.
you / we / they **are not**	**You're not / You aren't** **We're not / We aren't** **They're not / They aren't**	happy.
he / she / it **is not**	**He isn't / He's not** **She isn't / She's not** **It isn't / It's not**	a student.

Question:

Am	I	beautiful?
Are	you / we / they	a teacher?
Is	he / she / it	tall?

Present Simple: Be

Name:

- I'm Joanna.
- He's Paulo.
- They're Aki and Yuta.

Country / Nationality:

- I'm from the U.S. I'm American.
- My husband is from Italy. He's Italian.
- She's not Korean, she's Vietnamese.
- Are they from Australia?

Age:

- I'm 27 years old.
- How old are you?
- She's 15.
- My mother is 65 years old.

Emotions:

- I'm sad.
- She's excited.
- You're angry.
- We're happy.

Jobs:

- I'm not a student. I'm a teacher.
- Are you a doctor?
- He's a journalist.
- They're artists.

Grammar Exercise: Present Simple: Be

Possessives

NOUN	POSSESSIVE	EXAMPLE
I	**my**	**My** name is Sandra.
you	**your**	What's **your** name?
he	**his**	**His** name is John.
she	**her**	**Her** computer is fast.
it	**its**	My car is old, so **its** engine isn't powerful.
we	**our**	**Our** apartment is in the city center.
they	**their**	My parents sold **their** house.
Mary	**Mary's**	**Mary's** phone number is 555-4321.
Joe	**Joe's**	**Joe's** favorite color is green.
the boy	**the boy's**	The **boy's** clothes are dirty.
friends	**friends'**	My **friends'** names are Patrick and Gloria.
cat	**cat's**	My **cat's** name is Ginger.
country	**country's**	My **country's** flag is red, white, and blue.

Don't confuse its (possessive) with it's (contraction for "it is")!

- ~~The cat ate it's food~~
- **The cat ate its food.**
- ~~Its illegal for a 17-year-old to buy alcohol.~~
- **It's illegal for a 17-year-old to buy alcohol.**

Grammar Exercise: **[Possessives]**

Articles: A, An, The



I'm going to eat **an** apple.



I'm going to eat **the** red apple.

a / an	**general** (one of many)	I want to buy **a** car. He's eating **an** apple. Do you have **a** bike? She is **an** old woman. I'm reading **a** book.
the	**specific** (one specific)	Tokyo is **the** capital of Japan. **The** new Chinese restaurant is very good. We like **the** blue car. **The** girl in the red dress is beautiful. I'm reading **the** new book by J.K. Rowling.

Articles: A, An, The

Use "an" if the word starts with the sound of a, e, i, o, u:

- **an** apple
- **an** egg
- **an** ice cream shop
- **an** open door
- **an** umbrella
- **an** hour

Use "a" if the word starts with the sound of any other letter.

Do not use "the" with countries or cities:

- ~~I live in the China.~~
  I live in China.

Do not use "the" with things in general:

- ~~She likes the pizza.~~
  She likes pizza.
  She likes the pizza from Tony's Restaurant. (specific)

Grammar Exercise: A, An, The

This, That, These, Those

This	1 thing – near
That	1 thing – far
These	2+ things – near
Those	2+ things – far



This apple is green.



That apple is red.



These books are new.



Those books are old.

Present Simple: Positive

Use the **present simple** for things that happen regularly or things that are generally true.

I / you / we / they	**work**
he / she / it	**works**

Examples:

- I **work** in a bank.
- He **works** at the university.
- We **work** every day.
- My sister **works** at the hospital.

Special Case #1

For verbs that end in consonant + –y, we remove the –y and add –ies:

- I **study** English at school.
- Dana **studies** English at school.
- ~~Bill studys English at school~~

Other verbs like this include: cry, try, fly, carry

Special Case #2

For verbs that end in -o, -sh, -s, -ss, -ch, -x, we add -es.

- They **go** to English class on Wednesday.
- She **goes** to cooking class on Saturday.
- ~~She gos to cooking class on Saturday.~~

Other verbs like this include: watch, kiss, teach, fix

Present Simple: Negative

Use the **present simple negative** for things that are not generally true.

I / you / we / they	**don't**	like
he / she / it	**doesn't**	like

Examples:

- I **don't like** coffee.
- John **doesn't like** pizza.
- John and David **don't like** milk.
- My mother **doesn't like** to travel.

Common Errors

1) In the present simple negative, do not add -s:

- ~~Martha doesn't **likes** to dance.~~
- Martha doesn't like to dance.

2) Other common errors:

- ~~Pete **no** like bananas.~~
- ~~Pete **not** like bananas.~~
- Pete **doesn't** like bananas.

Present Simple: Questions

Use **present simple questions** to ask about things that happen regularly or things that are generally true.

Do	I / you / we / they	live in a city?
Does	he / she / it	live in a city?

Examples:

- **Do** you **live** in Brazil?
- **Does** Adam **live** in England?
- **Do** they **live** in a big house?
- **Does** she **live** near the beach?

Common Errors

1) In questions, don't use -s:

- ~~Does she **lives** close to the beach?~~
- Does she live close to the beach?

2) Don't forget DO or DOES:

- ~~Clara live in a big city?~~
- **Does** Clara live in a big city?

Present Simple: Answering Yes/No Questions

- Do you have a dog?
  Yes, I do. / No, I don't

- Do I look fat in these jeans?
  No, you don't!

- Does John speak Italian?
  Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

- Does she like rock music?
  Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

- Do we watch too much TV?
  Yes, we do. / No, we don't.

- Do they understand English?
  Yes, they do. / No, they don't.

Grammar Exercises:

- **Present Simple Positive**
- **Present Simple Negative**
- **Present Simple Questions**

Can / Can't / Must / Mustn't Have to / Don't have to

Can	It's OK
Can't / Mustn't	It's not OK
Have to / Must	It's necessary / obligatory
Don't have to **Doesn't have to**	It's not necessary / obligatory (it's optional)

(must / mustn't are more formal)



You can ride your bike here.



You can't smoke here.
You mustn't smoke here.



You have to stop here.

You must stop here.



You don't have to pay

for the food.

Prepositions: In, At, On



	TIME	PLACE
IN	**Months** • In January • In October **Seasons** • In the summer • In the spring **Years** • In 2004 • In 1986 **Periods of the day** • In the morning • In the evening (exception: *at night*)	**Cities and countries** • In Tokyo • In Japan **Rooms and buildings** • In the kitchen • In the supermarket **Closed spaces** • In the car • In a park

	TIME	PLACE
ON	**Dates and days** • On Monday • On February 14th	**Transportation** • On the bus • On a bike (exception: *in a car*) **Surfaces** • On the table • On the wall

	TIME	PLACE
AT	**Times** • At 6:00 • At half past three • At noon	**Contexts / Events** • At school • At work • At a party

Grammar Exercise: Prepositions: In, On, At

Past Simple: To Be

Positive:

I / he / she / it	**was**	born in 1982.
you / we / they	**were**	born in 1982.

Negative:

I / he / she / it	**was not (wasn't)**	born in Europe.
you / we / they	**were not (weren't)**	born in Europe.

Questions:

Was	I / he / she / it	a famous artist?
Were	you / we / they	a famous artist?

Common words used to talk about the past:

- Yesterday
- Last Sunday / last week / last month / last November / last year
- 1 hour ago / 5 days ago / 3 months ago / 10 years ago
- When I was a child… / When we were in college…

Grammar Exercise: Past Simple: To Be

Past Simple: Regular Verbs

Positive:

I / you / he / she / it / we / they	**worked**	yesterday

Negative:

I / you / he / she / it / we / they	**didn't work**	yesterday

Question:

Did	I / you / he / she / it / we / they	**work**	yesterday?

How to form the past simple for regular verbs:

Verb	**Past**	**Spelling**
listen play	**listened** **played**	Add -ed
like decide	**liked** **decided**	Add -d
stop	**stopped**	One vowel + one consonant = double the final consonant and add -ed
study try	**studied** **tried**	One consonant + y → -ied

Past Simple: Regular Verbs

In past simple negative and questions, do not add -ed:

- ~~Mary didn't **liked** the movie.~~
- Mary didn't like the movie.

- ~~Did you **studied** for the test?~~
- Did you study for the test?

Examples:

- I **talked** with my mother last night.
- We **enjoyed** the party on Saturday.
- She **finished** the test early.

- He **didn't listen** to the teacher's instructions.
- They **didn't want** to join us for coffee.
- Jill **didn't stay** in a hotel last summer.

- **Did** you **watch** the news yesterday?
- **Did** they **remember** to turn off the lights?
- What time **did** your father **arrive**?

Grammar Exercise: Past Simple Regular Verbs

Past Simple: Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	**Positive**	**Negative**
be	**was / were**	**wasn’t / weren’t**
buy	**bought**	didn’t buy
can	**could**	**couldn’t**
eat	**ate**	didn’t eat
get	**got**	didn’t get
go	**went**	didn’t go
have	**had**	didn’t have
leave	**left**	didn’t leave
make	**made**	didn’t make
meet	**met**	didn’t meet
say	**said**	didn’t say
see	**saw**	didn’t see
take	**took**	didn’t take
think	**thought**	didn’t think
understand	**understood**	didn’t understand
wear	**wore**	didn’t wear
write	**wrote**	didn’t write

Past Simple: Irregular Verbs

Examples:

- Where **were** you last month?
  I **was** in France.
- What **did** your sister **buy** at the mall?
  She **bought** new shoes.
- What time **did** he **eat** breakfast today?
  He **ate** breakfast at 6:00 AM.
- When **did** you **get** married?
  We **got** married in July.
- Why **did** she **go** to London?
  She **went** to London to study English.
- **Did** you **have** any pets when you were a child?
  Yes, I **had** a dog.
- When **did** he **leave** the meeting?
  He **left** the meeting an hour before it finished
- What **did** you **make** for dinner?
  I **made** some vegetable soup.
- When **did** you **meet** your best friend?
  I **met** my best friend 20 years ago.
- What **did** the teacher **say**?
  The teacher **said** that she loved our class.
- **Did** you **see** Brad at the football game?
  No, but we **saw** Peter and Henry.
- What **did** he **wear** to the wedding?
  He **wore** a suit.
- **Did** he **write** a new book last year?
  No, he only **wrote** a few magazine articles.

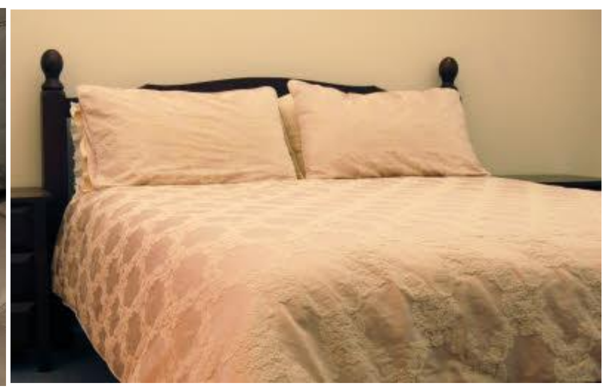
Grammar Exercise: Past Simple – Irregular Verbs

There is / There are

	Singular	Plural
(+)	**There's** a pillow on the sofa.	**There are** two pillows on the bed.
(-)	**There isn't** a mirror in the bathroom.	**There aren't** any windows in the bedroom.
(?)	**Is there** a table? Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.	**Are there** any chairs? Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.



There's a pillow on the sofa.



There are two pillows on the bed.



Is there a table? Yes, there is.



Are there any chairs?
No, there aren't.

Present Continuous: Positive

Present continuous is for things happening **now, at the moment.**

I	**am**	watching
you / we / they	**are**	watching
he / she / it	**is**	watching

Examples:

- I **am watching TV** right now.
- He **is studying** at the moment.
- It **is raining** today.
- We **are thinking** about you.
- They **are playing** baseball.

It's very common to use contractions:

- **I'm** watching TV right now.
- **He's** studying at the moment.
- **It's** raining today.
- **We're** thinking about you.
- **They're** playing baseball.

Some verbs are never used in the present continuous: like, want, need, believe.

- ~~I'm believing in God.~~
  I believe in God.
- ~~She's wanting a soda.~~
  She wants a soda.

Present Continuous: Negative

I	**am not (I'm not)**	listening
you / we / they	**are not (aren't)**	listening
he / she / it	**is not (isn't)**	listening

Examples:

- I **am not working** at the moment.
- She **is not wearing** a hat today.
- You **are not listening** to the teacher.
- Pete and Jan **are not watching** TV.

There are two ways to use contractions:

- She**'s not** wearing a hat today.
  She **isn't** wearing a hat today.
- You**'re not** listening to the teacher.
  You **aren't** listening to the teacher.

Both forms are OK!

Present Continuous: Questions

Am	I	working?
Are	you / we / they	working?
Is	he / she / it	working?

Examples:

- **Are** you **writing** a letter?
- **Is** Pedro **sleeping** right now?
- **Are** the children **playing** a game or **reading** a book?
- **Is** the computer **working**?

You can put a question word at the beginning:

- **What** are you doing?
  I'm writing an e-mail.
- **Where** is Sarah going?
  She's going to the store.
- **Who** are they talking to?
  They're talking to the teacher.
- **Why** is he running?
  Because he's late for work.

Grammar Exercises:

- Present Continuous Positive
- Present Continuous Negative
- Present Continuous Questions

Present Simple or Continuous?

Present simple for things that happen **in general** or **regularly.**

Present continuous for things happening **now, at the moment,** or **current/temporary projects.**

Present Simple	Present Continuous
I **work** from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM every day.	**I'm** currently **working** on a new project.
Mark **studies** English every Tuesday night.	Mark **is studying** the present continuous this week.
We usually **go** to Europe in the summer.	Right now, **we're going** to the supermarket.
They always **talk** to their boss in the morning.	It's 9:00 AM. **They're talking** to him now.
Does it usually **rain** in the winter?	No, but **it's raining** at the moment. Take an umbrella.

Words that are often used with the present simple or continuous:

- **With present simple:** always, usually, often, sometimes, never, every (day/night/Monday/summer/year)
- **With present continuous:** now, right now, at the moment, currently, this week/month/year, today

Grammar Exercises: [Present Simple or Present Continuous?]

Countable and Uncountable

Countable nouns are things we can count – for example, cats:

- My brother has **a cat.**
- My sister has **two cats.**
- My friend has **three cats.**

Other examples of countable nouns:

- **Things -** book, table, computer, banana, shirt, television, house.
- **People -** man, woman, child, friend, sister, uncle, teacher, boss.

Uncountable nouns are words that we can't count, or can't divide into separate parts:

- **Liquids and some foods -** water, butter, rice, flour, milk
- **Ideas and concepts -** love, fun, work, money, peace, safety
- **Information -** advice, information, news, knowledge
- **Categories -** music, furniture, equipment, jewelry, meat

Countable	**Uncountable**
dollar / dollars	money
song / songs	music
table / tables	furniture
bottle / bottles	wine, water
report / reports	information
job / jobs	work

Countable and Uncountable

Don't add -s to make uncountable nouns plural:

- ~~I need some informations about the course.~~
- I need some information about the course.

You can use other words to help quantify uncountable nouns:

- She bought three **bottles of wine** and **five boxes of rice.**
- He gave me two **pieces of advice**: eat less and exercise more.

Grammar Exercise: Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Future with Going To

Use "going to" to talk about future plans and predictions.



She's going to have a baby next month.



It's going to rain soon.

Positive:

Full Form	Contracted Form	
I am You are He / she / it is We are They are	**I'm** **You're** **He's / She's / It's** **We're** **They're**	**going to** take a test tomorrow.

In fast spoken English, "going to" often sounds like *gonna:* "We're *gonna* take a test tomorrow."

Future with Going To

Negative:

Full Form	**Contracted Form 1**	**Contracted Form 2**	
I am **not** You are **not** He / she is **not** It is **not** We are **not** They are **not**	I**'m not** You**'re not** He**'s /** She**'s not** It**'s not** We**'re not** They**'re not**	--- You **aren't** He / she **isn't** It **isn't** We **aren't** They **aren't**	**going to** take a test tomorrow.

Question:

Am **Are** **Is** **Are** **Are**	I you he / she / it we they	**going to** take a test tomorrow?

Don't forget "am/is/are"!

- ~~I going to buy some new shoes next week.~~
  I'm going to buy some new shoes next week.
- ~~She not going to watch TV.~~
  She's not going to watch TV.
- ~~They going to get married in June.~~
  They're going to get married in June.

Grammar Exercise: Future with "Going to"

Comparative Adjectives

Use comparatives to compare two things:



Phil is **older than** Ben.

Ben is **younger than** Phil.

For One-Syllable Words

Add –er

Tall	**Taller**
Old	**Older**
Fast	**Faster**
Long	**Longer**
New	**Newer**

- My new car is **faster than** my old car.
- I'm **older than** my brother.
- Traveling by bike takes **longer than** traveling by motorcycle.

Comparative Adjectives

For Words that end in a vowel + consonant

Double the last consonant and add –er

Big	**Bigger**
Hot	**Hotter**
Thin	**Thinner**

- An elephant is **bigger** than a cat.
- Brazil is **hotter** than Sweden.
- My sister is **thinner** than me.

For Words that end in consonant + y

Remove -y and add -ier.

Easy	**Easier**
Happy	**Happier**
Busy	**Busier**

- Reading English is **easier than** listening.
- Maria is **happier than** Dave.
- People today are **busier than** in the past.

Comparative Adjectives

For Words with 3+ syllables

Add "more" before the adjective:

Expensive	**More expensive**
Popular	**More popular**
Interesting	**More interesting**

- A car is **more expensive than** a computer.
- Michael Jackson's music is **more popular than** country music.
- Watching a movie is **more interesting than** studying grammar.

Adjectives with Irregular Comparatives

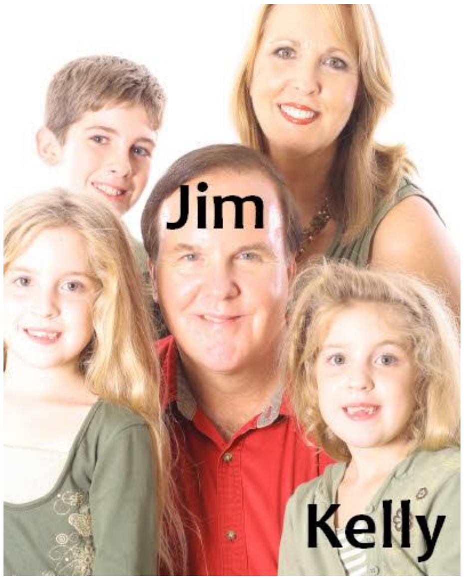
Good	**Better**
Bad	**Worse**
Far	**Farther**

- Eating fruit is **better** for your health **than** eating hamburgers.
- Cancer is **worse than** the flu.
- One mile is **farther than** one kilometer.

Grammar Exercise: Comparative Adjectives

Superlative Adjectives

Use superlatives to compare three or more things:



Jim is **the oldest** person in the family.

Kelly is **the youngest** person in the family.

Adjective	Superlative
Old	**the oldest**
Big	**the biggest**
Easy	**the easiest**
Friendly	**the friendliest**
Beautiful	**the most beautiful**
Expensive	**the most expensive**
Good	**the best**
Bad	**the worst**
Far	**the farthest**

Superlative Adjectives

Examples:

- My grandmother is **the oldest** person in my family.
- Russia is **the biggest** country in the world.
- This is **the easiest** test I've ever taken.
- Barry is **the friendliest** guy in the class.
- Donna is **the most beautiful** woman I've ever seen.
- **The most expensive** shoes in the world cost 1.5 million dollars.
- I like all sports, but I like soccer **the best**.
- Picking up garbage was **the worst** job I've ever had.
- Australia is **the farthest** I've ever traveled.

Don't forget "the"!

- ~~I read newest lesson from Espresso English.~~
- I read **the newest** lesson from Espresso English.

Superlatives are often used with the **present perfect + ever:**

- This is the best sushi **I've ever eaten**.
- What's the most expensive car **you've ever driven**?
- The longest book **I've ever read** was 500 pages.
- Jan is the friendliest person **I've ever met**.

Grammar Exercise: Superlative Adjectives

Adverbs

Use **adjectives** to describe nouns (things or people).

Use **adverbs** to describe verbs (**how** a person does something):

- That was a **terrible** game. (adjective – describes "game")
- The team played **terribly.** (adverb – describes "played")

Common adverbs:

Adjective	Adverb
slow	**slowly**
quiet	**quietly**
bad	**badly**
beautiful	**beautifully**
dangerous	**dangerously**
careful	**carefully**
easy	**easily**
healthy	**healthily**
good	**well**
fast	**fast**
hard	**hard**

Adverbs

Examples:

- My grandfather drives **slowly,** but I drive **fast.**
- The teacher spoke so **quietly** that I couldn't hear her.
- I can read English **well,** but I speak **badly.**
- Evan lives **dangerously.** He loves radical sports.
- We wrote the letter **carefully** so as not to make a mistake.
- I opened the jar **easily.**
- Soccer players need to eat **healthily** to stay in good shape.
- Janet works very **hard.** She arrives at work early and leaves late.

Adjectives go **before** the noun. Adverbs usually go **after** the verb:

- Ruth is a **quiet** person. ("quiet" describes "person")
- Ruth speaks **quietly.** ("quietly" describes "speaks")

Grammar Exercise: Adjective or Adverb?

Present Perfect: Verb *be*

Use the **present perfect** in two situations:

1) **To talk about experiences in the past, when we don't know or don't say exactly when the experience happened.**

Examples:

- Have you been to Italy?
  Yes, I've been there three times.
- Have you been to Rio de Janeiro?
  No, I haven't. I don't like hot weather.
- Has Diana been to a rock concert?
  Yes, many times!
- Has your brother been to a big sports event?
  No, he hasn't. He hates sports.

2) **To talk about an action or state that started in the past and continues to the present.**

Examples:

- How long have you been married?
  I've been married for five years.
- How long has John been a teacher?
  He's been a teacher since last January.

Present Perfect: Verb *be*

Positive

Full Form	**Short Form**	
I **have** You **have** We **have** They **have**	I**'ve** You**'ve** We**'ve** They**'ve**	**been** to Paris.
He / she / it **has**	He**'s /** she**'s /** it**'s**	**been** to Paris.

Negative

Full Form	**Short Form**	
I **have not** You **have not** We **have not** They **have not**	I **haven't** You **haven't** We **haven't** They **haven't**	**been** to Paris.
He / she / it **has not**	He **/** she **/** it **hasn't**	**been** to Paris.

Question

Auxiliary Verb	**Subject**	
Have	I / you / we / they	**been** to Paris?
Has	he / she / it	**been** to Paris?

Present Perfect: Other Verbs

Regular verbs

Verb	Past Participle	Example
travel	traveled	I**'ve traveled** to 15 countries in my life.
watch	watched	She **hasn't watched** the movie yet.
pass	passed	We**'ve passed** our English test.
try	tried	**Have** you **tried** restarting the computer?
stop	stopped	They**'ve** recently **stopped** smoking.

Irregular verbs

Verb	Past	Past Participle
break	broke	broken
buy	bought	bought
do	did	done
eat	ate	eaten
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
make	made	made
meet	met	met
see	saw	seen
take	took	taken
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
write	wrote	written

Present Perfect: Other Verbs

Examples:

- I can't find my car keys. **Have** you **seen** them?
  No, I **haven't**. Sorry.

- We**'ve written** more than 100 e-mails in the past week.

- My cousin **has met** a lot of famous people in her life.

- **Have** you ever **broken** a bone?
  Yes, I **have**.

- **Has** she ever **eaten** Vietnamese food?
  No, she **hasn't.**

- **Have** you ever **thought** about moving to another country?
  We**'ve thought** about it, but we **haven't told** our kids.

- The teacher **hasn't given** us any homework yet.

- Camilo **has made** a lot of mistakes in his life.

- **Have** you ever **gotten** lost while driving?
  No, I **haven't** – but my mother **has**!

- Kristin **has** never **taken** singing classes.

Grammar Exercise: Present Perfect

Present Perfect or Past Simple

Use the **present perfect** to talk about a general experience in the past. Use the **past simple** to talk about a specific moment in the past.

> **"Have** you **seen** the new *Mission Impossible* film?"
> "Yes, I **have**."
> "When **did** you **see** it?"
> "I **saw** it last week."

Use the **present perfect** for "unspecified" time:

I've seen the new Mission Impossible film.

|-------------------**?**--------------|------------------------------------|
past present future

Use the **past simple** for "specified" time:

I saw the new Mission Impossible film **last week**.

|-------------------------**|**-------|------------------------------------|
past last week present future

Present Perfect or Past Simple

Use the **present perfect** to talk about an action that started in the past and continues to the present. Use the **past simple** to talk about an action that started and finished in the past.

Use the **present perfect** for "unfinished" time:

"**I've lived** in Brazil for three years." (and I live in Brazil now)

|----------------|>>>>>>>>>>|-----------------------------------|

past 3 years ago present future

Use the **past simple** for "finished" time:

"**I lived** in Brazil for three years." (and I don't live in Brazil now)

|-------|>>>>>>>>>>|--------|----------------------------------|

past period of 3 years present future

Grammar Exercise: **Present Perfect or Past Simple?**

The End!

Thanks for reading ☺

Did you like this grammar e-book?

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About the teacher

My name is Shayna. I'm from the United States, and I currently live in Brazil, where I work as an English teacher and translator. I have a CELTA certification to teach English to adults, and I really enjoy helping my students communicate better.



I am 27 years old and married, and in my free time I like to read, write, play soccer, go hiking, and do *capoeira*. I also love to travel and learn about different countries and cultures – please write to me and tell me where you are from. I hope you enjoy Espresso English!